

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY JUNE 10, 1864

NO. 332.

## THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

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**WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.**

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

**G. W. CRADDOCK,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4f.]

**WARNER,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-4f.

**J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,**  
**FINNELL & CHAMBERS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1863-4f.

**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1867-4f.

**LYSANDER HORD,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

**JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,**  
**SPEED & BARRETT,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly\*]

**JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
**HARLAN & HARLAN**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863-4f.

**THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,**  
**BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Common Wealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Office—Frankfort and DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863-by.

**J. M. GRAY,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON,**  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets. FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

**Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.**

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864, EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations), leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M., leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 5:00 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted). S. M. GILL, Sup't. Monday, March 28, 1864.-4f.

**H. SAMUEL,**  
**CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,**  
Rooms under Commonwealth Office. If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

## UNITED STATES DIRECTORY

For the District of Kentucky.  
Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding.—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

**FIRST DIVISION.**  
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding.—Headquarters, in the field.

**SECOND DIVISION.**  
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding.—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

**Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.**

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

**Executive Department.**

**GOVERNOR.**  
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

**SECRETARY'S OFFICE.**  
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

**AUDITOR'S OFFICE.**  
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Edgar Keeton, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keeton, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. B. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Frewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

**TREASURER'S OFFICE.**  
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

**LAND OFFICE.**  
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

**SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**  
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

**BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.**  
David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL.**  
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

**PUBLIC PRINTER.**  
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

**PUBLIC BINDER.**  
Adam C. Keeton, Frankfort.

**LIBRARIAN.**  
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

**Military Department.**

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Hayden, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

**QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

**Judicial Department.**

**COURT OF APPEALS.**  
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvidere J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Zolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

**JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.**

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard A. Person, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

**CHANCERY.**  
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stacy, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

**COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.**

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. B. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Barksville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Barksville.

## Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

**EXPRESS TRAIN** will leave Louisville at 5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN** will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:10 P. M.

**EXPRESS TRAIN** leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

**FREIGHT TRAINS** leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

**FREIGHT TRAINS** leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

Jan. 9, 1864. S. M. GILL, Sup't.

**Kentucky Central Railroad!**  
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS.**

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:55 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

**ONE PASSENGER TRAIN.**

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:30 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

**LEAVE ARIEVE**

Nicholasville 12:20 P. M. Covington 6:00 P. M. Lexington 1:15 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & O. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris. A. H. BARNES.

Nov. 30, 1863-4f. Gen'l Ticket Agent.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S**  
**COMPOUND**  
**GEDRON BITTERS.**

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of GEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Gedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. In

**DYSPEPSIA,**  
and attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

**GEDRON BITTERS**

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS:

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS.

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

By Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

## OFFICIAL.

### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 78.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of the awards made by the commissioners appointed under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled, "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of the depredations and injuries by certain nomadic Sioux Indians," approved February 16, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and eleven dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the several amounts awarded by the commission appointed under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled, "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of the depredations and injuries by certain nomadic Sioux Indians," approved February sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the several persons, firms, estates, and corporations, respectively, to whom such amounts were awarded by said commissioners, except the following persons, estates, and firms to whom awards were made as aforesaid, to wit: Antoine Roberts, J. C. Tober, G. G. Gault and Company, W. L. Sumner, G. L. Mendelson, D. C. Marvin, Joseph Popp, B. Heimbach, W. W. Pendergast, Louis Theobald, J. and C. M. Dailey, B. H. Randall, Louis Robert, W. H. Forbes, estate of S. B. Garvie, deceased, A. Vajen and Brother, T. T. Pierce, estate of Francis Labathe, deceased, S. A. Hooper, estate of James D. McKenney, deceased, Henry Apple, Theodore Crose, Charles Jacobs, F. Immel, H. C. Cooper, H. D. Cunningham, Joseph Descoeur, and Henry Behnke, which last claim is numbered 366 on the books of said commissioners.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the payment of so much said awards as may be due to the commissioners to the persons, firms, and estates, specifically named in the first section of this act, as the Secretary of the Interior shall upon examination find to be due to them respectively, under said act approved February sixteen, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the further sum of two hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the several claimants, or to their attorneys heretofore or hereafter duly authorized in the first section of this act, the several amounts as awarded by said commissioners, and also to pay the several sums he may find due, not exceeding the amounts respectively awarded by said commissioners to the several persons, firms, and estates so specifically named.

Approved May 28, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 79.]

AN ACT to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the general post office department of the empire of Brazil, or such officer of the government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first class American sea going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac river, and Rio Janeiro, or Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate ports or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: Provided, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General, and he is hereby authorized, to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence on the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil: Provided, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit aforesaid, and that the bidder, upon the acceptance of his bid, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient securities for the faithful performance of such contract: And provided, further, That such proposals shall be accepted by the government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any contract with the Postmaster General may be executed under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved plan, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster General; that the two governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure on any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being unduly or assigned to any other party.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States: Provided, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 80.]

AN ACT for the relief of the citizens of Denver, in the Territory of Colorado.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act of Congress entitled, "An act for the relief of the citizens of towns upon the lands of the United States, under certain circumstances," approved

May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-four, be so extended as to authorize the probate judge of Arapahoe county, in the Territory of Colorado, by the order of the probate court, to vest, in trust for the several use and benefit of the rightful occupants of said land and the bona fide owners of the improvements thereon, according to their respective interests, the following legal subdivisions of land, or such portions thereof as are settled and actually occupied for town purposes by the town of Denver, situate in township section number thirty-three, and the west half of section number thirty-four, in township number three south, of range number sixty-eight west, of the sixth principal meridian: Provided, however, That there shall be reserved from such sale and entry, such blocks or lots in the town of Denver as may be necessary for Government purposes, to be designated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all respects, except as herein modified, the execution of the foregoing provisions shall be controlled by the provisions of said act of twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and forty-four, and the rules and regulations of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

[Approved, May 28, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 31.]

A RESOLUTION to amend the charter of the City of Washington.</



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.  
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.  
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.  
Second District—J. M. SHACKLEFORD.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

Laws of 1863-1864.  
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Mr. S. S. Cox and the Ohio Democracy.  
During a recent speech in the House of Representatives, Hon. G. C. SMITH referred to Mr. Cox, of Ohio, as follows:—

"I do not intend to misrepresent my friend from Ohio, for he is a good and amiable gentleman, and I like him much. I tried in 1863 to meet him on the stump in Ohio, when he was canvassing for Mr. Vallandigham, when I was speaking for Brough, in order that I might stop him in his mad career and bring him back to the truth. But he was so swift I could not overtake him. Sir, I understood him to say clearly, in the speech he made the other day, that the Democratic party North was not a pro-slavery party. I understood him, and I ask him now if I do not quote him correctly. Please answer, yes, or no.

Mr. Cox. I said it was neither anti-slavery nor pro-slavery. I never held the doctrine here, or at any time, that the Democratic party was an anti-slavery party. I said distinctly that it was neither anti-slavery nor pro-slavery, but that it was in favor of the very doctrine enunciated by the gentlemen from Kentucky, of non-intervention by Congress or the Federal Government with that business, leaving the people of the States and Territories the full control of their domestic affairs. The gentleman, I know, would not misrepresent me. In that I differed with the Southern secessionists; in that I never had any affiliation with the men from whom he quotes.

Mr. SMITH. Ah! Mr. Speaker, I see that same old Democratic spirit is in him. He is disposed to dodge on all occasions, and you can not bring him up to the point.

The memory of Mr. Cox may be short, but if we are not much mistaken he was a member of the Ohio State Democratic Convention, of 1849, which unanimously adopted, and of some of the successive State Conventions which reaffirmed, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they have ever done, look upon Slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given them by the terms of the national compact to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to EXTERMINATE the evil.

If that is neither slavery nor anti-slavery what is it?

### About Spirits.

During a little friendly sparring in the National House of Representatives between Messrs. C. S. Cox and G. C. SMITH, the following occurred. Mr. Cox stated that Mr. SMITH had voted in 1860 for Mr. BELL.

Mr. SMITH. I beg the gentleman's pardon; I did not vote for Bell.

Mr. Cox. Then you must have voted for Douglas.

Mr. SMITH. I did.

Mr. Cox. That makes the case stronger against the gentleman, for he is attacking now the men who stood by Mr. Douglas here, and who have been fighting the Abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South? Why did not the gentleman vote for Abraham Lincoln?

Mr. SMITH. I feel, sir, that the spirit of Stephen A. Douglas is hovering around me now, and that he is endorsing every loyal sentiment that I utter. He is saying to the gentleman from Ohio, "Woe be unto you; you have departed from the truth." [Laughter and applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Cox. I did not know that the gentleman was one of the executors of Stephen A. Douglas, nor do I know by what peculiar authority he speaks for him.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I cannot yield for a speech.

Mr. Cox. The gentleman has been very kind and courteous, and I would not take the liberty of making a speech during his time. I only want to know what peculiar authority he has to speak for the spirit of the departed statesman of Illinois. If he gets it from any peculiar relations he held with Judge Douglas, I would like to know it. I have endorsed the doctrines of Mr. Douglas in some of peril here, when the gentleman was not here to assist us. I made the first speech in this hall against these secessionists, backing him up all the time. I have never departed from them, and the gentleman knows that; and when he represents me otherwise he does not represent me fairly or those Democrats who parted with the Southern men for the purpose of holding the Government together by all the means in their power.

Mr. SMITH. The gentleman asks me by what authority I can state that I am in communication with the spirit of the departed Douglas. I understand from the good Book that all good, honest, and liberal spirits communicate with one another. I believe in the doctrine; and I believe also that there is an impassable gulf between the good and the bad; and hence I am not surprised that the gentleman has never heard from Stephen A. Douglas since he departed. [Laughter.]

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effective cure for this truly trouble some disease. Mr. J. P. Hazard, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

From the Louisville Democrat.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Ky., June 4, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: I take this occasion to express my thanks to the Democracy and other friends of the Fourth District, for the cordial and patriotic support they desired to give me at the time fixed by law for a Congressional election, in August, 1863. My gratitude is in no degree diminished by the fact that four-fifths of the Democrats of the Fourth District and State generally, were prevented from voting their ticket, or driven into the support of the Bramlette ticket, by a worse than French Reign of Terror, superinduced by Burnside's proclamation of martial law, and military orders issued to control the election. These orders were chiefly executed in the Fourth District by one Col. J. C. Butler, an unscrupulous commander of a regiment of Indiana cavalry, sent by Burnside at the earnest request of some of the Bramlette party to Bardonia to nullify the election laws of the State. Col. Butler and his subordinate officers were not under the slightest obligation to obey such orders; but of this I will have the charity to suppose, they were not aware, and to the end that they may not engage in so degrading a service in future, I address this authority upon the point: Benet, in his standard work on military law and courts martial, on page 120, says: "True, the law demands strict obedience to the 'lawful commands' of a superior. Unlawful or illegal orders are, therefore, not obligatory, and it is lawful, in a military sense, to disobey an unlawful command of a superior." "Lawful commands" is quoted from the 9th Article of War, which enjoins obedience only to "lawful commands."

It is a misfortune now deeply felt, that more of these men in military positions have not law-reading to discriminate between what is legal and illegal and character to obey the one and disobey the other. Indeed, the all-debating fact is that a set of ogres have got in possession of the Government and have no appreciation of its character and the rule and spirit and system for its just administration. The Bramlette party are morally and legally responsible for this disfranchisement of the people at the last election. That party invited the military to intervene—Robinson's proclamation, unprecedented in character, was issued as the foundation for military orders—Burnside, an ignorant man, in high position, with quarters at Cincinnati at the time, did not know any better than to comply with the request. That party have approved this monstrous act of despotism by speech and by silence. Prentice, in his Journal, said it was the fairest election ever held in Kentucky, or words to like import. Bramlette and Guthrie have approved it by their silence. All their candidates have approved it by accepting office under such an election, conducted by Burnside's militia from Indiana and Illinois, with United States uniforms on and arms in their hands, Oh, shame, where is thy blush!

The expatriation act has been a fruitful source of trouble, though it was supported by eminent gentlemen, now with us, who never contemplated that the act should be used and construed, as it has been, for knavish, partisan purposes. I opposed that law as well as yourself. It was pernicious in practice, without reason, and betrayed an entire absence of statesmanship in its author. I would like to know a respectable law writer who sanctions the doctrine of the act, that a citizen can expatriate himself without leaving the State or country of his residence. I believe the Court of Appeals has decided it as conflicting with the provision in the State Constitution fixing suffrage and therefore void, in a case that recently went from the Scott Circuit Court.

Col. Gilbert's suppression of the convention at Frankfort, on the 22d February (a day sacred to liberty,) 1862, was I believe the first overt act of our protectors to rob us of our liberty. When I heard in the house that Gilbert had thrown a regiment of Infantry with muskets shot and bayonets fixed around the convention hall, I felt the keenest anguish, and the conviction went home to every intelligent mind that the liberties of the citizens were attacked in their capital. Here was a Colonel from Ohio assuming guardianship of the people's speech and press—ordering them home. I immediately applied to several members of the House and Senate, of known influence and good understanding with Governor Robinson and Colonel Gilbert, to go with me to these officials and prevail upon them to remove the military from the convention—that it was a dangerous precedent—that as the convention was under the imputation of favoring disunion, if it was not interfered with its proceedings would exhibit its character—that it was called as a Democratic Convention—to give it a respectable hearing, and not condemn it without hearing what it had to say—that speech was free enough to say anything, being responsible to the law for the abuse of the right—that the right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition for the redress of grievances, supposed or real, was a right without qualification, all of which was received as pearls cast before swine are received. They gave me an impatient audience and declined to have anything to do with it, making the impression on my mind that they approved Gilbert's course and had counseled it, and were enjoying all the rudeness and vulgarity and stolid ignorance of this savage assault upon the public liberty in its own metropolis.

Several days afterward I introduced into the House a few brief resolutions condemning in general terms all military interference with the freedom of speech, of the press, and of suffrage, which resolutions were tabled by the votes of so-called Union members—so strongly Union that they can not bear any law or terms connected with it. The vote was carried with an acclivity and firmness which seemed to imply blame and insult at all measures of safety that look to the preservation of such small and frivolous rights. The Union, they say, must be preserved, these greatest rights of freemen, these, the brightest gems in Liberty's basket, the souvenirs of '76, the only mementoes of the revolution, the first fruits of our father's blood, may be destroyed at any time without censure and without reproach, so it is done in the name of the Union. And he who questions the proceeding but fastens suspicion, in the minds of some, upon his own fidelity to principle, law, and the Union. The Governor of the State, whose duty it is to see the laws executed and protect the people, State officials, members of the Legislature, and whoever else advised Gilbert to suppress the Frankfort convention, and all who afterwards invited military intervention in the elections of 1863, and all State officials, legislators, citizens, editors, and members of Central Committees cognizant of the facts, who have failed, from whatever motive, to condemn these monstrous acts of more than Austrian despotism, are guilty by commission and omission, of an attempt to destroy constitutional liberty in Kentucky. When you sanction an attack upon the rights of one man, you invite an aggression upon your own. When the citadel of your neighbor's liberty is stormed, yours is already carried. And I can say to

the men of the so-called Union-conservative vote-hunting-sometimes-called-but-very-seldom-Democratic-but-all-of-the-time-not-Democratic party of the 25th of May, if the Administration punch the people with bayonets next November, then "shake not your gory locks at me—thou canst not say I did it," nor advised it, nor sanctioned it by silence, nor words, nor smiles of approval. Some men, it is said, understand nothing unless it involves their interest, and then they see it and through it as lucidly as a sunbeam. Now it would not occur to any one, I presume, that the President of the Central Committee, or his noble confere, the senior editor of the Journal, had at any time in either of their illustrious lives taken a purely profitable view of any measure, matter or question. After they are threatened and see the rights most sacred to freemen had been swept away in all the order States, for more than a year, in most of these, these gentlemen come forward in their 2d of May Convention, and with a tremendous exhibition of pluck and game, adopted this maidenly, shame-faced resolution:

7. That the freedom of discussion and the freedom of election be restored to a free people, that no free people can submit to the oppression of these rights and remain free. The people of the United States, loyal to the Constitution, are by right a free people, and they should remain free. It is through the freedom of discussion, that the nation can exercise its inalienable right of self-government. When the nation tamely submits to the repudiation of these rights, we shall have shown that we are not fit to be free, and deserve to be only the slaves of usurpers.

And this is the first we hear from Guthrie, Bramlette, Prentice & Co., against the military appointment of Legislature, Congressmen, County Officers, Governor, and all for Kentucky last year. This eleventh hour, milk and cider, namby-pamby resolve, which leaves us in doubt whether it expresses most alarm or resignation, was actually pulled or extorted from all the "loyalty" by the fear that they would have a chance to quaff to the bitter dregs in November, '64 the cup of poisoned chalice, which sickens unto death a freeman's soul, that they held to our lips in August, '63. What generosity, what magnanimity to come to the rescue of a down-trodden people with such a resolution as that, and at such a time! It seems Mr. Guthrie felt called on to make some explanation as to the calling of their convention. Perhaps that Democratic turnout in the East room of the Courthouse, in Louisville, on the night of the 24th of May, reminded him that he owed some explanation to the people of Kentucky for refusing to accept the proposition made by the Kentucky Congressmen, for only one convention to be held in Kentucky on the 15th of June, embracing all the people opposed to the Administration, and send delegates to Chicago. We will hold that convention on the 15th of June, and it will represent three-fourths of the people of the State. Mr. Guthrie, Prentice, Pope & Co. thought by refusing to go into it they could drag the people into their support, and thus secure a new lease for power and office and profitable job work. In this they are reckoning without their host—the people, who will endorse the 15th of June Convention.

The explanation I take from the Journal's report is worse, if possible, more lame and impotent, than the action attempted to be explained. But let the gentleman speak for himself:

"Hon. James Guthrie called the Convention to order, when he proceeded to make a brief speech, in which he alluded to the condition of parties in Kentucky, and stated the reasons which controlled the State Central Committee of the Conservative Union Democratic party to call the present Convention. He said that after the call for this Convention had been presented by the committee, a communication had been received from the Kentucky Representatives in Congress, urging the postponement of the Convention till the 15th June next, with a view to making the call broad enough to include all who opposed the party now in power; but, he said, the committee felt that they had no authority to consult those who had left the platform of 1863, and therefore concluded to call this Convention, leaving its propriety to be determined by the patriotic sentiment of the people."

The Hon. Chairman says the Committee "concluded to call this Convention, leaving its propriety to be determined by the patriotic sentiment of the people." In plain language, they were not satisfied that they were right in calling the Convention, but they were a committee to call conventions and do the thinking for the people of the State, that eight Congressmen were nothing to carry, that the majority of the people were nothing, and they holding their meeting first, they would appeal to the patriotic sentiment of the people, to roll into the current like rotten drift logs and float with them without object or purpose, except to avoid the ire of Lincoln by supporting everything he proposes in every possible way, save hard words thrown at him in empty protest.

I do not know that this course should bring surprise to any mind when it is recollected that selling pistols to everybody and sending a big paper to the country every day are heavy arguments to resist by an editor, to say nothing of running "the machine" on the Nashville road. Mr. Guthrie says "the committee felt that they had no authority to consult those who had left the platform of 1863." This is a piece of special pleading, and an evasive effort to raise an immaterial issue. It matters not how the Democrats and Conservatives got separated. That was not the issue raised by the Congressmen; but to unite them in one convention on the 15th of June. As I understand, our Congressmen who made the proposition have not left the platform of March 18, 1863. I think they would like to, if they knew how to get "off the train" without hurting somebody. The Democratic party of Kentucky have never stood on that platform—never. The Democratic platform is armistice—negotiation—compromise—peace—the Constitution. Governor Wickliffe, who is to-day Governor of Kentucky, in contemplation of law and right, and those who ran on the same ticket with him, and his supporters and friends, did not stand on that miserable thing of 1863, which tied the border States and all that was worth preserving to the car of the Abolition juggernaut. The men most instrumental in making that platform—Smith, Finnell, Randall, Burnam—the Goodloos, the Speeds, Hodges, Anderson and others—have all gone into the hundred-fold crime of Abolition. The great mass of the Democracy and old Whigs have united their voices, influence, lives, fortunes and sacred honors, appealing to all brave and generous-minded men to join them in making one more determined struggle to restore good government, constitutional liberty, concord, fraternity, Union—that peace and harmony of the States, which is the soul of the Union. Peace and harmony have fled to brushy beasts, and the Union lies bleeding through the gaping wounds of her most gallant sons—ay "wretches and slaves" and its (professional) worshippers. I do not see

that Mr. Guthrie has accomplished anything good by his platform of '63, unless his being a hot-bed in which the young ideas of abolition are taught how to shoot fast to maturity, is a good. We told him last year his party would demoralize and go off into radicalism—one-third, perhaps one-half, did go. Now he and Prentice have put up the same platform. Do they want the balance to go off on the same road? I hope not.

It was a good proposition, and Mr. Guthrie will have to assign a better reason than that for declining it, and having his choice of reasons; and having assigned one which does not apply, it must be adjudged that he and his committee refused it, to gratify an arbitrary and dictatorial will. Who would stand on that platform? Read the Press, the speeches of Kentucky members in Congress. How humiliating it is to hear them say, the war overthrows every idea of Union, every principle of liberty as sanctioned by law—is destructive of government itself, and is fast riveting upon us a galling despotism, and yet they support the war. The empty and fraudulent pledge given by Lincoln and his Cabinet and Congress at the commencement of the war—that it should bear the Constitution, Union and peace to the revolutionary people of the South, seems to sanctify its prosecution now for purposes the most criminal and fiendish. Calling to mind historic assassinations and analogies, of Goths and Vandals under Alaric, the rude barbarian from the steps of Asia, overrunning the Romans with fire and sword, burning their cities, temples dedicated to literature, arts and religion, stripping the people of their jewels, precious metals, furniture and slaves, when asked by those despoiled people what do you leave to us? "Your souls." And how these Kentucky members of Congress and politicians can sustain the war, maintain their own self-respect and not incur the contempt of all consistent, honorable men, I can not understand. I would rather be a dog and bay the moon than stand on a platform for the prosecution of such a war.

Let every Democrat go cordially into county meetings, and send delegates to Louisville on the 15th of June, so that we shall see an outpouring of the people that will make the East room resound with their patriotic shouts. Let every friend of the country—every friend of humanity—every man capable of sympathy with the sufferings of our countrymen in both armies and all the States—every man who enjoys peace at home, with foreign nations, and with God—every man in favor of a six or twelve months' armistice, to give cooling time, and for amendment of Constitution and laws, and the reinstatement of a feeling of compromise and forgiveness—every believer in the Christian religion and civilization—every man who is opposed to this atrociously corrupt Administration and its tame followers substituting the warfare of the dark ages for that milder one of treaties and Christian negotiation, which should prevail everywhere in the latter half of the nineteenth century—let all these come. And every man who is not a coward let him come—every man who is proud to stand by the doctrines of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and Clay. Aye, Clay said in the Senate—listen, my countrymen, to the echoes as they come from his monumental tomb hard by his Ashland home: "If the Abolitionists get control of the Government they will stretch the land in blood." He said in his last speech before the Kentucky Legislature, in 1850 (get it and read it), that he intended in the coming contest to unite himself with that party which most observed the Constitution, and not with a party who keeps up a great cry about Union, but pursues a course of policy to destroy it.

This is substantially what he said, indicating an intention to unite with the Democracy in the then coming struggles, which he clearly foresaw. In October, 1850, I heard him declare the same intention in a speech at Lexington, Kentucky, at a reception given to him and Cass and Douglas, on which occasion I was honored with the office of marshal. Cass and Douglas did not come, and the sage of Ashland was the orator. Let him come now, and see that the only party at the North for the Union of the Constitution is the Democratic party, that the only party in Kentucky for the Union, under the Constitution, is the Democratic party, which supports no war on the Constitution and their own property, State constitution, and State institutions under the false cry of Union.

The Guthrie-Prentice-Bramlette-Pope-Jacob-Union-conservative tails—I win—heads you-lose party, is not and cannot be a purely Union party, taking the Constitution as the standard, for it is now dragged up to the support of the war as conducted, which is subversive of every sentiment of Union and regulated liberty, as they say in speeches and editorials.

Let all come who can see and appreciate the fact that the contest is now between the Democracy, embracing the friends of constitutional government and order on the one side, and abolition, outrage, violence, destruction, anarchy, agrarianism, infidelity, and Jacobinism, in all its worst forms, on the other. Let all come who can buckle on the courage of manhood and character to meet the demands of the contest, whatever they may be, to restore security to liberty and right stricken down by imbeciles and tyrants in their own favorite retreats. Let all come who see that disunion and not Union is being established by the war, who see that implacable hatred will take the place of free trade and friendly intercourse—who see that the war as waged is not only intended to overthrow all political, commercial and social intercourse with the South, but to destroy and wipe them out as a people from the face of the earth forever—who can see that all parties heretofore existing have disappeared, save one, before the advancing strides of the Abolition party, leaving their votaries to seek new affiliations and connections in the political jungle and tournaments of the time. Here stands the Democracy well poised upon the "Rock" of the Constitution, pledging to sustain its supremacy "with life and limb and terrene honor"—with State rights—personal security and protection to private property—respect to State laws and State institutions—free speech—free press—free religion—and free suffrage—with no doubtful powers to be exercised by Congress inscribed upon its old battle flag, it throws its gage of battle at the feet of the enemies of law and liberty and defiantly bids them to the contest. That there should be any halting or doubting as to the calling of this Convention with any man of sense, fight to-day and flicker to-morrow—to organize the party and run candidates in 1863—to be rudely scouted from the polls, and the next year (1864) later, scatter and vagrize as camp-followers to the party who are disfranchised us last year. Never! Never! Are Bramlette, Prentice, Guthrie, Robinson, Pope and Hon. H. H. Boone the principles of the Democratic party? THEY MAY BE WHEN THEY COME TO THOSE PRINCIPLES AND THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THAT PARTY.

But when they attempt by a political organization outside of and in conflict with the doctrines, maxims, antecedents, traditions

and men of the Democracy—by indirection to assume possession and drive that party from its own house, treating them as hewers of wood and drawers of water, they fail—signally fail. It is the old fable of the Ass in the Lion's skin nearly dramatised. Mr. Guthrie appears now as he did last year in the very unenviable attitude, then and now being a candidate for the Senate before a Legislature, then to be elected by a party having control of the military arm, of throwing off the party with which he had acted up to the Presidential canvass of 1860 in favor of the party who elected the Legislature which retains the power of electing Senator at its next session. Now Mr. Guthrie made Bramlette Governor last year, or rather made him candidate, and Burnside made him Governor—a character God Almighty never thought of making out of him, and yet Mr. Bramlette was the lion in Mr. Guthrie's path for the Senate last winter at Frankfort. Now Mr. Guthrie's and Prentice's convention has named Bramlette for candidate as Vice President on the ticket with McClellan. Now Mr. Bramlette by Mr. Guthrie was placed in a position where Gen. Burnside made him Governor. If he is not made Vice President by the Chicago National Democratic Convention, aided by Gen. McClellan, he should not get in Mr. Guthrie's way any more for the Senate. If he does exhibit such rank ingratitude the second time, and he is sure not to be nominated at Chicago, then some old life-long Democrat like Geo. D. Prentice or James F. Robinson will hold Mr. Bramlette responsible, perhaps I am sure none of Mr. Guthrie's new political friends will resent such shabby treatment coming from the Governor, since they say Mr. Guthrie was so unappreciative at the last Presidential election as not to vote at all when there were three tickets in the field, all of which were preferred by Democrats and conservatives to the one which was elected. I have written too much, I fear already.

My next will be addressed to my Democratic friend Geo. D. Prentice, and will appear in the Louisville Journal, the one organ of the Democracy. But it shall be my last if he drops the word (Democratic) from his paper after the nominations are made at Chicago, as he did last year, and as he and Mr. Guthrie did this year, in their call for the 25th of May Convention. I asked a friend of mine for an explanation of this, who said Mr. Guthrie would not put it in because the Charleston Convention would not put him into the White House, and Prentice left it out of the Journal "by mistake of the printer."

Your friend, Wm. J. HEADY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.

TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston, living at the Forks of Elkhorn, in Franklin county, one BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, with a snip on the nose and star in the forehead, both hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks of gear and saddle, paces and works well. No other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised by the undersigned, a Justice of the peace for said county, to \$125. Witness my hand this 27th day of May, 1864.

Geo. W. GWIN, J. P. F. O.  
May 30, 1864—wt3p

WANTED TO HIRE,  
A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, for the remainder of the year. Unless well recommended, application is useless. Apply to me at the Farmers' Bank.  
J. B. TEMPLE.  
May 25, 1864—wt1f-325.

## PILES! A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what those say who have used it:  
"Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazard, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it."

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.  
May 25, 1864—wt1f-325.

## United States Excise Tax.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF KENTUCKY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property, subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1863, made and taken by B. K. Woodson, Assistant Assessor for Franklin county, will remain open at his office in the city of Frankfort, for examination by all persons interested for the space of fifteen days from the date hereof, where, at the expiration of said fifteen days upon the 15th day of June next, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by said assistant assessor. All appeals must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the principle of inequality or error complained of. Dated at Williamstown, May 31, 1864.

W. S. RANKIN,  
Assessor Fourth Dist. Ky.  
May 31, 1864—wt1f.

## GOUGH NO MORE! TRY STICKLAND'S MELLIFLOUS COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.  
May 25, 1864—wt1f-325.

## NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, April 5, 1864.  
I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who I call himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and is black color.  
The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.  
LEMUEL HAMMOND, J. A. C.  
May 17, 1864—wtm-1637.

## THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal household—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Tri-Weekly, per year, \$4 00  
Weekly, per year, 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves? Address,  
A. G. HODGES,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

## Diarrhoea AND FLUX!

### STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!  
You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: "that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle.  
May 25, 1864—wt1f-325.

## J. W. HEETER, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

### Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,  
(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.)  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING

WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS.

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID and MOROCCO BOOTEES,

OR

ALL KINDS.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

BOOTS,

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND SHOES, OF EVERY STYLE

All of which are made to order, and guaranteed of the best quality, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same qualities can be purchased in any of our neighboring cities.

S. C. BULL.

March 18, 1864.—tf.

## HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS on hand.

## Trunks and Valises.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FINE

## SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.

Valises and Traveling Bags.

Just received. Call and examine at

March 18, 1864.—tf.

S. C. BULL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

(TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

## HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LARGEST and best selected stocks of

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY



# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

## No Important News.

We have no important official news from the armies of MEADE and SHERMAN; and no space for speculative telegrams.

## Capt. Heady broke loose.

In another column of this issue we give a long communication from Capt. W. J. HEADY, to the Louisville Democrat. It is rich, decidedly so; and shows the temper which the Wickliffe-Harney party entertains for the Guthrie-Prentiss Schismatics. It will pay a perusal, if only because of its laugh-provoking impudence.

In our columns to-day we give a part of the speech of Hon. GEO. H. YEAMAN in defense of his right to his seat as Representative in Congress from the second district of this State; to which is appended the vote in full. The reader will notice that those who voted against Mr. YEAMAN are the Chicago Convention "Peace" men,—Fernando Wood, & Co., with whom the Guthrie, Prentiss, Mallory, Davis, Wadsworth, & Co. party desire the Union people of Kentucky to coalesce. Let the fact be noted.

The principles of the Wickliffe-Harney "peace on any terms" party is being ventilated by resolutions, which, like Capt. Heady's explanation, mean to surrender incontinently to the rebels, or they mean nothing. As the Cincinnati Enquirer says, so say the Wickliffe-Harneyites:

"There is but one issue before the people, and that is, not how the war shall be conducted, but whether it shall be conducted at all. The Democracy are for peace—immediate peace."

## Baltimore Union Convention.

In consequence of the stoppage of the mails by the guerrillas breaking up the railroad communications, we are without reliable news from the Baltimore Convention. It must suffice, therefore, for the present, that the Convention assembled on the 8th, and organized by appointing Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE temporary Chairman. The States were called, and committees appointed preparatory to the permanent organization.

At the evening session, the committee on permanent organization reported ex-GOV. DENNISON, of Ohio as President; and a Vice President, and a Secretary from each State. Mr. A. C. GREEN, as Vice President, and Col. A. G. HODGES, as Secretary from Kentucky. Kentucky was represented on the committee on credentials by Hon. SAMUEL Lusk, and on the committee on resolutions by JAS. SPEED, Esq.

On the 9th, President ABRAHAM LINCOLN was nominated for reelection by acclamation. Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON of Tennessee was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot.

We will give the full proceedings as soon as received.

## Guerrillas at Work.

On Wednesday forenoon information reached us here that a band of guerrillas had torn up the railroad near Smithfield, Henry county, and captured and destroyed the train from Louisville to Frankfort, and robbed the passengers. The facts are, as far as we can gather them, that three cars were burned, and the Express Messenger robbed. So far as we can learn, no passenger was robbed. One was seen secreting \$1,200 on his person, a guerrilla took it from him, looked at it awhile, and returned it to the owner. They knocked the iron off of three convicts to the Penitentiary from Metcalfe county, took the guns from the four soldiers guarding them, broke them up, and made the soldiers take a verbal oath not to fight against the Southern Confederacy. The three convicts joined the guerrillas. There were ten of them when they captured the train.

About the same time that the above information reached here, information was also received, that the Lexington and Covington road had been cut near Cynthiana by a band of seven hundred guerrillas under JOHN H. MORGAN, who had also burnt Mr. Sterling. Later in the day it was stated that they had possession of Paris and was marching on Georgetown. Afterward, it was reported, that a few Union soldiers,—parts of a Kentucky and an Ohio regiment,—had given the guerrillas battle at Paris; and some more were skirmishing on the Winchester and Paris road. There was also a rumor, on Thursday morning, that some twenty of the guerrillas had reached Georgetown at 12 o'clock, Wednesday night, and stated they were the advance guard of a large force, which would be in on Thursday. Afterward, we heard that the guerrillas were making their way toward Camp Nelson.

How much, reliability is to be placed in these several rumors, we will not undertake to say.

LATEST.—A freight train, with some citizens with guns, left Frankfort Thursday, about 11 o'clock, A. M. When it reached Pleasureville, the track was found torn up for some fifty yards; and fifteen or sixteen guerrillas attacked it. The guerrillas had followed the train and laid obstructions on the track, which had to be removed as the train returned. They fired upon the train and the fire was returned; and a running fight was kept up, all the way from Pleasureville to Bagdad. It is stated that two or three of the guerrillas were killed; none of the citizens were injured, though the cars have plenty of bullet marks on them. The Lexington train for Louisville came back.

The latest reports from above represent the forces of the rebel guerrillas, about Lexington and Paris, at from 300 to 1000.

## McHenry vs Yeaman.

We present the close of the proceedings in the case of Col. J. H. McHENRY, contesting the seat of Hon. GEO. H. YEAMAN as Representative in the United States House of Representatives. While Mr. YEAMAN was speaking, he was interrupted by

Mr. ANDERSON. With the consent of my colleague I desire to ask him whether he signed a letter addressed to the people of Kentucky, in which the Senators and Representatives advised co-operation with the Wickliffe party in the coming presidential election? I saw such a statement in a call for a Democratic convention, published in the Louisville papers, addressed to the people of Kentucky, stating that the two Senators and all the Representatives in the House, with the exception of three abolitionists, had advised the union of all parties in opposition to the present Administration, and advising the sending of delegates to the Chicago convention.

Mr. YEAMAN. I do not know what letter my colleague refers to, and I only state positively and in general terms that I have signed no letters to anybody in regard to calling any political convention in Kentucky. That is all I have to say about it.

Mr. MALLORY. With the permission of my colleague I wish to say a word. Any statement in any newspaper, any charge that the Senators and Representatives from the State of Kentucky have advised a union between the secessionists and their party, or any party, in that State, is false. There is not one word of truth in it.

There has been a letter addressed to the people of Kentucky which I signed, and which the Senators and several members here signed. I do not know whether my colleague [Mr. YEAMAN] is among them. It calls upon the people of Kentucky, all who are entitled to vote under the laws of Kentucky, all freemen and citizens of that State who have the right to the elective franchise, to unite in opposition to the present administration of the Government and vote at the next presidential election for some candidate to displace it. That is the letter that was written. There was no invitation to the secessionists of Kentucky to vote with us, and I give any such statement the lie here in the House.

Mr. ANDERSON. My colleague will understand I only stated what I saw in the papers.

Mr. MALLORY. Of course I so understand it.

Mr. YEAMAN. I desire now to allude to another matter which I was about to omit. If there is any gentleman in the House who feels inclined to vote against my having a seat with a view of retaining his political consistency, and to put him himself right on the record on all orders of military commanders in reference to elections, I tell him to be careful how he does it, for in the light of the past, and in the light of coming events which cast their shadows before them, he may be stating a case which will embarrass him. Let me read:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, October 29, 1861.

GENERAL: There is an apprehension among Union citizens in many parts of Maryland of an attempt at interference with their rights of suffrage by secessionist citizens on the occasion of the election to take place on the 6th of November next.

In order to prevent this, the major general commanding directs that you send detachments of a sufficient number of men to the different points in your vicinity where the elections are to be held to protect the Union voters, and to see that no disturbance is allowed to intimidate them, or in any way to interfere with their rights.

He also desires you to arrest and hold in confinement till after the election all disunionists who are known to have returned from Virginia recently, and who abuse themselves at the polls, and to guard effectively against any invasion of the peace and order of the election. For the purpose of carrying out these instructions you are authorized to suspend the habeas corpus. General Stone has received similar instructions to these. You will please confer with him as to the particular points that each shall take the control of.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.  
Major General N. P. BAKER,  
Commanding Division, Muddy Branch, Md.

Show me an order in regard to the election in Kentucky half so strong as that! Suspend the habeas corpus, send detachments of soldiers, arrest secessionists who show themselves at the polls, and confer with Gen. Stone as to the points to be controlled.

Mr. PRICE. Who issued that order?  
Mr. YEAMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was about to say that when the political and military history of the struggle in the border States comes to be written, that order will appear as one of the brightest gems in the life and services of Gen. George B. McClellan.

I would I had time to allude in fitting terms to the gallant officers who have been referred to in this case, and to the declamatory and superlative denunciation that has been heaped upon them by the contestant and the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. VOORHEES]. Some men have a talent for making up in words what they lack in ideas, and it is a prompt and instinctive resource with some natures to supply with coarseness what they lack in power.

Colonel Foster's services protected all that region of Kentucky, my home, the contestant's home, from rebel and guerrilla outrage and depredation. Without those services the courts could not have been held nor the laws administered in a large district of country. He afterwards led a brigade with brilliant success in East Tennessee. And the contestant will not forget that day on the banks of Green river, when he and I waged a bloodless war of words about politics in stone's throw of where Foster and his gallant Hoosiers stood in battle order, expecting John Morgan and his avalanche of cavalry, nor how they travelled all night in a different direction when it was learned Morgan was crossing into Indiana.

Colonel Maxwell issued no improper forgeries; he made no threats and issued no orders to influence soldiers to vote for me. A gallant gentleman, a learned lawyer, an ardent by nature, from the beginning a Union man without "if" or condition, the conqueror of cruel difficulties in early life, he led his regiment on many a well-stricken field, and was attending to his business there while the contestant was trying to disorganize the Union party in my district, and during the six long months he has been staying here to defeat in this Hall the expressed will of the people.

A letter was read said to have been written by my constituent, General Shackelford, early in 1861, and his conduct has been the subject of severe comment. Why this ungenerous assault on him at this late day? Suppose he did write it. He afterwards led his regiment in the assault on Donelson; afterwards shed his blood in the battle with the enemies of his country in cannon sound of where that letter was dated, performed that brilliant pursuit and capture of Morgan and his forces in Indiana and Ohio, and by his generalship and great victory at Cumberland Gap laid all East Tennessee in the power of Burnside's campaign.

General Burnside needs no defence at my

hands. His services have become a part of the history of his country. And some will suspect that those services, illustrated by his modesty in victory and his frankness in defeat, have been more offensive to some men than his order about the election in Kentucky, especially to one of my colleagues in the north end of the Capitol, who has in his place in the Senate denounced him as "the ever-informal Burnside." If the cause of the country is infamous, so is Burnside's career; if the cause of the rebellion is glorious, Burnside's career has been a crime.

Mr. Speaker, I know not what the result of this case may be; I only know what it ought to be. If I am in this seat improperly, there is to-day no de jure Governor in the State of Kentucky, for he was elected under the same order of things. If I am here to-day improperly, there is no de jure Legislature in Kentucky, for they were elected under the same order of things. If I am here improperly not a man on either side of this House from Kentucky is entitled to his seat.

Sir, it strikes me at me. It strikes at the loyal people of Kentucky, and our entire State organization. I know not what the effect would be to tell those people after what they have done that they shall not receive protection at the hands of the Government; to discourage, mortify, and disgust the loyal people of my district and the whole State by putting the seal of condemnation by this House upon that whole election, and thereby listen to the complaints of the enemies of the country and give them encouragement and moral sanction by which they would leap into the next contest with renewed life and energy and tenfold venom, malignity, and insolence.

I make no predictions as to what the effect of such a course upon these people might be. I only say if you want to increase the friends of the Union in Kentucky don't you do it. While I make no promises for others I can speak for myself. The contestant said upon this floor, and repeatedly in the canvass, that Kentucky was his native State, that he loved Kentucky, and would follow her destinies wherever she went. Mr. Speaker, I, too, love Kentucky; profoundly, tenderly do I love her; land of my birth, home of my manhood. She gave me existence; she gave me position; she gave me her confidence, and she has my gratitude. All that I am, all that I can hope to be, I owe first to the name of America, and next to the name of Kentucky; and I will follow her course, accept her counsels, and abide her destiny so long as she doth walk proudly in the light of the stars that gleam from the flag of my country, and girdles her loins in the beauty and strength of its tricolored zones. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. SMITHES. I move the previous question on the adoption of the resolution. The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered to be put. The question being on the following resolution reported from the Committee on Elections—

Resolved, That George H. Yeaman is entitled to a seat in this House as a representative from the third congressional district of Kentucky in the Thirty-Eighth Congress—

Mr. ANDERSON demanded the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was put; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 99, nays 25; as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, John D. Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Jacob B. Blair, Boyd, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Henry Winter Davis, Dawes, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Gannon, Gooch, Grider, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding, Harbeck, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Asahel W. Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, Hubbard, Ingorsoll, Jenckes, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, Orlando Kellogg, Kernan, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Mallory, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Morrill, D. Morris, A. Myers, L. Mott, Nathan, O'Neil, O'Grady, Patterson, Perkins, Pike, Power, Price, Radford, Samuel J. Randall, Wm. H. Randall, Alex. H. Rice, John H. Rice, Edward H. Rollins, Jas. S. Rollins, Scheuch, Seofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, John B. Steele, Wm. G. Steele, Stevens, Stewart, Thayer, Upson, Wadsworth, Eliza B. Washburne, Wm. B. Washburn, Whaley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, and Woodbridge—99.

NAYS.—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ancona, Chandler, Coffroth, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerdon, Eldridge, Elnck, Esq., G. Harris, Philip Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Knapp, Le Blond, Leonard, McElwain, Morrison, Pendleton, Pruyn, Ross, Stiles, Voorhees, Chilton A. White, Jos. W. White, and Fernando Wood—25.

So the resolution was agreed to.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—tf.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, if after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also a certificate of endorsement to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to SUTTERS.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to SUTTERS."

A. HENRY THURSTON,

"Sergeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBD,"

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to SUTTERS in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. ROSSER."

"WM. M. MILES,

"Major and Provost Marshal General."

SPECIAL PERMIT.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters."

J. R. DILLIN,

Per WILL S. HALL,

Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dear Sir:—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and its vicinity, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

H. W. FOGLE,

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864—6m.

On the 26th May, a rebel soldier named J. T. BRECKINRIDGE, and claiming to belong to the Second Kentucky (rebel) infantry, died at the Federal prison, on Rock Island.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort, Ky., June 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

In view of the great scarcity of labor, and the fact that citizens have responded so patriotically and nobly to the late call for six months' men, I am directed by His Excellency, the Governor, to postpone the draft ordered for the 11th instant, expecting every good citizen to lend his aid and enforce the following measure for the defence of our State:

1st. That each Regiment of Enrolled Militia shall be completely organized, and so held in organization as provided by law, that it necessarily required they could be assembled and equipped for duty on short notice.

2d. That there be formed in each Regimental District one company of from eighty-three to one hundred and one men, aggregate, who shall be mustered, armed and equipped as Active Militia, under the State Guard law as provided for in the seventh and following sections of article sixth, of the same, enacted at called session of the General Assembly, August, 1862; and unless such a company is formed by volunteers and mustered as above mentioned, the colonel commanding the Regimental District will be required to detail at least one company of the Enrolled Militia, which shall be called out for duty when required.

All organizations known as Home Guards &c., are hereby ordered to conform to this order, and thereby become a part of the State Guard, or to be regarded as Enrolled Militia, and subject to all the duties and requirements incumbent upon them as members of the same.

A prompt response to the requirements contained in this order will be deemed sufficient to relieve each County or Regimental District of Enrolled Militia from State draft, as it will, if generally conformed to, afford ample protection, and supply all deficits in the call for ten thousand six months' men.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General.

June 6, 1864—twtd. 330.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

SUMMER TERM, 1864.

TUESDAY, June 7, 1864.

Present: Hon. ALVIN DUBALL, Chief Justice; BULLITT and PETERS, Judges.

Commonwealth vs Thomas, &c., Webster;

Commonwealth vs Johnson, &c., Webster;

Commonwealth vs Brooks, Webster;

Commonwealth vs McCandless, Gallatin;

Commonwealth vs McLean, Hopkins;

Commonwealth vs Hutto, Ballard;

Commonwealth vs Thompson, Henry;

Marquis vs Commonwealth, Grant;

Girty vs Commonwealth, Campbell;

Sellers vs Commonwealth, Woodford;

Strauss vs Commonwealth, Jefferson;

Commonwealth vs Holland, Christian;

Layman vs Commonwealth, Campbell;

Kichen vs Commonwealth, Carter;

Taylor vs Commonwealth, Mason;

Revil vs Carter, Caldwell;

Hubble vs Murphy, guardian, &c., Lincoln;

Hopper vs Holtzau, Lincoln; were submitted on briefs.

Montgomery vs Benedict, Lincoln;

Hill vs Jackson, Lincoln; were continued.

WEDNESDAY, June 8th, 1864.

CASES DECIDED.

Gridley vs Commonwealth, Gallatin; affirmed.

Strauss vs Commonwealth, Jefferson; reversed.

Martin vs Waller, Webster; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Hopper vs Lusk et al, Garrard; additional transcript filed per agreement of counsel.

Woodcock vs Bowman et al, Garrard; motion to dismiss appeal overruled.

Commonwealth vs Pope, Allen;

Walton vs Broadhead et al, Madison;

Farras et al vs Shumate et al, Madison;

Powell vs Dixon, Madison;

Powier et al vs Turner et al, Madison;

Powers et al vs Sutherland, Casey; were submitted on briefs.

Burnham vs Commonwealth, Franklin; argued by John M. Harlan, Attorney General, for appellee, and argument concluded by C. F. Burnham, Esq., for appellant.

Thomas vs Layman et al, Kenton; motion to affirm as a delay case.

Durrett vs Marysville Turnpike Company, Mason;

Fitzpatrick vs Rebellin, Montgomery;

Shrader vs Phillips et al, Lou. Chy; petitions for rehearing filed.

Commonwealth vs Turner, Madison; response to rule ordered, additional bond for costs executed and rule discharged.

Brown vs Deposit Bank of Lancaster, Anderson; appeal dismissed by appellant.

Brown vs Beazley & Hudson, Garrard; appeal dismissed per agreement filed.

Storms vs Storms et al, Garrard; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal, plus file, &c.

Hocker et al vs Gentry, Madison; death of appellee suggested, and continued.

Woodcock vs Bowman et al, Garrard; motion to dismiss appeal for failure to file transcript within time prescribed by law.

Harris vs Johnson et al, Knox; affidavit filed and warrant ordered entered.

Brent et al vs Taylor et al, Hickman; bond for cost executed and rule discharged.

Commonwealth vs Gridley, Gallatin;

Ferrill & Ballard vs Commonwealth, Livingston; argued by John M. Harlan, Attorney General, for appellee, and submitted.

Hobson vs Commonwealth, Franklin; set for hearing on the 18th day of June.

Commissioners Sinking Fund vs Johnson, Fayette; argued by Beek for appellee.

Argument concluded by John M. Harlan, Attorney General, for appellant.

THURSDAY, June 9th, 1864.

CASES DECIDED.

Marquis vs Commonwealth, Grant; affirmed.

Walton vs Broadhead et al, Madison; affirmed.

Revil, Trustee Judy Fund vs Carter, Caldwell; reversed.

Sellers vs Commonwealth, Woodford; reversed.

Pettifall's heirs vs Mahall, Harding; reversed.

Gray's executor et al vs Dorch, Greenup; reversed.

ORDERS.

Dunn et al vs Salter et al, Garrard; cross appeal granted to Gabriel J. Salter.

Caldwell vs Clemmons, Boyle; appeal dismissed at appellant's cost.

Beazley vs Marot et al, Garrard; motion to dismiss appeal, plus file, &c.

Commonwealth vs Roberts et al, Henry;

Same vs Same, No. 2, Henry;

Fishback et al vs Mason, Mercer;

Donaldson vs Barrett et al, Henderson; were submitted on briefs.

Commonwealth vs Timberlake, Franklin; argued by James Harlan, Jr., for appellee, and argument concluded by John M. Harlan, Attorney General, for appellant.

Colvin's heirs vs Bruce, Lincoln; argued by J. Bell for appellee, and argument continued by James for appellant.

Pay your taxes and Save Ten per Cent.

"THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John E. Ball, City Treasurer, from whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent, if made on or before the 25th day of June next."

By order of the Board.

JAS. W. BACHELOR, C. E. C. C. F.

May 11, 1864—td—519.

## Hope it is not True.

A report reached here last evening that the guerrillas who attacked the freight train at Pleasureville, after their repulse, went back to that town and murdered J. PRES. SPARKS, Esq., and a Mr. SMITH. They had robbed Mr. SPARKS on Wednesday. We hope the report of the murders is not true.

A telegram from Washington, on the 4th June states that J. C. FREMONT has sent in his resignation of his Major Generalship, and that the President had accepted it. It is also stated, that Gen. BUELL sent in his resignation of his Major Generalship, which was accepted by the President;—Gen. BUELL resuming his original position as Colonel in the Regular Army and Assistant Adjutant General.

[By some inadvertency Gen. McCLELLAN was inserted for Gen. "D. C. BUELL," in the above paragraph, in Wednesday's issue.]

## HEAD-QUARTERS 36TH REGIMENT KENTUCKY MILITIA.

Frankfort, June 10, 1864.

The 36th Regiment Enrolled Militia is hereby ordered out, for active service—you will report to the Captains of your Companies immediately. If this call is not promptly met to defend your homes, you will be forced to come.

Captains will organize their Companies, and report to the Major commanding battalion, who will, without delay, report them to these Headquarters.

By order of ED. KEENON, Colonel.

R. R. BACON, 1st Lieut. and Adj.

## Union Men, Attend!

The Union men of Franklin county are requested to meet at the Court House, in Frankfort, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Saturday, June 11, 1864.

To appoint delegates to the Appellate District Convention, and to the Senatorial District Convention, to meet in Frankfort on Tuesday, June 15, 1864.

MANY VOTES.

## AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.



## MISCELLANY.

### THE TASK.

BY ALICE CARY.

Devise a little song of love,  
And set those like a picture there;  
Thou givest me a task above  
What any mortal hand may dare!

So tender, and so true of heart;  
So meekly great, so wisely good;  
I could not paint thee as thou art,  
And would not, darling, if I could.

Though found the task, I must forbear,  
Or painting, do thee grievous wrong;  
Else, darling, all men everywhere  
Will know thee, when they read my song.

But were this not—could words portray  
Our love? the sweetest ever chose?  
What can the dull, cold shadow say  
About the red lips living rose?

Ask me no song! words lose their power  
Where true enthusiasm love doth sit,  
And fall like dew-drops from a flower  
When the wind comes and kisses it.

Such music who should understand,  
Though we hear it sung it, beat by beat?  
Ah, we are travellers in a land  
Where no man speaks our language, sweet.

### The Sins on the Tongue.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

The gift of speech is a marvelous gift.  
For five whole days of creation's first week  
The Almighty was clothing the new-born  
earth with light and verdure, and covering  
it with the myriads of animal life. But it  
was a noiseless world. At length God made  
man in His own image, with not only a soul  
to appreciate His Creator, but a tongue to  
give expression to his homage, and "as the  
new-formed being gazed around him, the  
silence was broken, and creation thrilled with  
the melody of speech."

Philosophers tell us that every uttered  
word produces a vibration in the atmos-  
phere; an ingenious theory has therefore  
been broached that these vibrations never  
entirely cease! If this were true we should  
still be moving among the inaudible words  
of all our progenitors. This seems fanciful  
in natural philosophy, but there is a sense  
in which every uttered word lives forever.  
It lives in the influence of the speaker—in  
the influence on others. Paul's voice echoes  
still; millions of God's faithful messengers,  
being dead, yet speak.

When Luther was on trial for heresy, he  
heard the scratch of a pen behind the tape-  
stry. In a moment he bethought himself  
that every word he spoke was taken down,  
and he says that he was very careful what  
words he uttered. Behind the veil that  
hides eternity is a record-book, in which  
every syllable is taken down. Even the  
most trivial are not forgotten, for the Lord  
Jesus tells us that "every idle word that  
man shall speak, he shall give account thereof  
in the Day of Judgment!" If our words have  
so potent an influence to save—if idle, or  
profane, or poisonous speech work such per-  
petual mischief, how needful is the perpetual  
utterance of the prayer, "Set a watch, O  
Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my  
lips."

Among many sins of the tongue are  
idle words. "Avoid foolish talking," says  
the wise Apostle, "and let your speech be  
always with grace, seasoned with salt." There  
is a peculiar sin in idle talking when we  
remember that the same expenditure of  
breath might be productive of so much bless-  
ing. When we contemplate a Whitefield  
in the full flush of his resistless oratory—  
now startling a guilty sinner from his slumber  
on the verge of hell—now leading a be-  
wilderer to Christ—now kindling a saint  
into rapture, and now melting a rebel  
into penitence—we grow indignant at the  
thought that this prerogative of speech should  
so often be spent in silly jests and contem-  
ptible frivolities.

Are time and eternity so lacking in themes  
of importance that we shall spend our pre-  
cious breath in fuming emptiness? Surely  
if we would but reflect how soon our tongues  
will lie silent in the tomb, and how speedily  
the dust will gather upon our lips, we  
should be awed into more sobriety, and  
purity, and carefulness of speech.

Shall we never jest? Does not a pleasant  
joke sometimes do good like a medicine?  
Very true. There is more marrow in a  
wise man's jokes than in a fool's solemn in-  
anities. But a wise man "sets a watch on  
his lips" even when he utters a pleasantry.  
Especially, he never jests at the wrong time,  
or about sacred things. He never utters  
puns and parodies on the Bible; for what  
men have once laughed at, they seldom re-  
verence.

Heartily do I wish that I had never uttered  
a ludicrous application of a Scripture  
line, and had never heard one; for the pro-  
fane or indecent burlesque will often shoot  
into my mind in the midst of a sermon or  
a prayer. Wit and humor are allowable  
when controlled by good sense and by re-  
verence for God; but when we venture into  
the sublime domains of Revelation, we  
should put our shoes from off our feet, for  
the ground whereupon we stand is holy.  
From my soul I abominate merriment in the  
pulpit. Shall he count a grin who should  
be winning souls to God? When an am-  
bassador of Christ descends to make sport in  
the sacred desk, the devil laughs.

Malicious words are cousins in sin to  
idle and profane words. Paul says: "Let all  
bitterness and evil speaking be put away from  
you, with all malice. Kind words are the  
oil that lubricates every-day intercourse.  
They cost little. A phrase of common com-  
fort, "that by daily use hath almost lost its  
sense, will fall upon the addressee like the  
choicest music." We love to meet certain  
people. They always have a kind, cheerful,  
inspiring word for us. They make us hope-  
ful and heal our heartaches. Others we in-  
stinctively shun; they always have a sly  
thrust at somebody; they hatch mean sus-  
picious in our minds; they are ever letting  
out a drop of acid on some cause that is dear  
to us, and the acid leaves an ugly stain.  
There was an ancient malediction that the  
tongue of the slanderer should be cut out;  
if that summary process were now enforced,  
we fear that some of our acquaintances might  
soon lose the "unruly member."

A slanderer is a public enemy. One reck-  
less tongue is enough sometimes to embroil  
a whole village and to set a church in a flame.  
"There are six things which God hates; yea,  
seven are an abomination unto Him." The  
seventh of the category is "the false witness  
who speaketh lies, and that soweth discord  
among brethren."

III. In treating of the sins of the tongue,  
we must not omit a word in regard to that  
feverish ichor that exudes from some lips  
in the form of obscenity. Out of the abun-  
dant of the heart the mouth speaketh, and  
a filthy imagination—like a fever—comes  
out on the tongue. We have met people  
whose tongues were "coated" with smut-  
tiness. In companies of youth, in shops and  
counting-houses, in rooms of colleges and  
boarding-schools, in ships' cabins and sol-  
diers' tents, a vendor of obscenity is a walk-  
ing pestilence. Long years do not obliterate

the filthy memories; not even the con-  
verting grace of God can wholly purify the  
unclean chambers of imagery.

Is any sin of speech worse than this?  
Yes, one! and that is *profane swearing*. This  
is the most gratuitous and inexorable of  
sins. It gratifies no appetite and feeds no  
lust. The libertine or the drunkard may  
find some wretched excuse for their vices in  
the clamor of animal appetite; but who was  
ever born with a lust for oaths? The man  
who swears turns speech into a curse;  
and before his time rehearses his dialect of  
hell. He waits for no bait; but "bites at  
the devil's bare hook." The shrewd Quaker's  
advice to the profane youth, "Swear  
away, my young friend, till thee gets all  
that bad stuff out of thee," points to the real  
source of the vice; for it is out of an evil  
heart that proceed evil thoughts, false wit-  
ness and blasphemies.

We fear that the purest tongue will need  
much purifying before it is fit to join in the  
celestial praises of God's upper temple. For  
that worship let us attune our voices by cease-  
less prayers, by words of love, by earnest in-  
dications of the right, by habitual "speech  
seasoned with salt" of divine grace. The  
melody of Heaven will spring from a harmo-  
ny of hearts; each voice there will bear a  
part in the song of Moses and the LAMB.

### Hints to Mothers—Hiring Children.

"I can't get Frank to do a thing without  
bribing him," said a mother to me one day.  
"He seems very avaricious for such a boy."  
There he is now, she said, looking out of  
the parlor window and smiling, "working  
away with all his might. I shall have to  
pay him a dime for that. He is saving up  
his money for a trip to the city."

There were plenty of dimes and dollars in  
mother's purse, so the hiring system was  
no great inconvenience to her, but the in-  
fluence on the mind of her child was very  
harmful. A child who is hired to do what-  
ever he is told, can never be an obedient one.  
Even a single instance of it, resorted to, as  
some mothers will, in an emergency, will do  
much to undermine a parent's authority.

A certain once in a storm offered his men  
extra pay if they would make extra efforts  
for the ship's safety. It succeeded well, but  
ever afterward they looked for the same  
promise before they could be induced to do  
their duty in a storm. Instead of a cheerful  
promptness in doing whatever a parent de-  
sires, a paid child goes grudgingly to every  
task, and quickly learns to strike for higher  
wages, when it can be safely done.

It is very well to have children early  
taught habits of industry, and they should  
be early encouraged to earn money for spe-  
cific uses; but a wise discrimination is need-  
ed in such matters, or more harm than good  
will be the result. First of all, a child  
should be taught instant obedience to a pa-  
rent's wish; little hands and hearts should  
be taught to be ready and cheerful in per-  
forming all manner of work that a child may  
after that lesson is thoroughly  
learned, it may be well to enter at times into  
a distinctly specified agreement with the child,  
paying him a certain fixed sum for some par-  
ticular piece of work not in the exact line of  
his every-day duties.

It should be left in his choice whether to  
accept the proposal or not, but once commened,  
a parent should impress on his mind the  
importance of perseverance until it is  
completed. These childish lessons we think  
so little of, have often a life-long bearing.

The Superintendent of Refugees re-  
ports that 12,000 white refugees from the  
South have passed through Cairo since June 1,  
1864.

Secretary Chase is understood to have ne-  
gotiated a loan of \$50,000,000 with the New  
York banks. He is to draw the money as  
needed, and will give the banks 6 per cent.  
certificates of deposit, to be used at clearing-  
houses.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL  
of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864,  
a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color,  
5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza  
Wilson of Shelby county, Kentucky.  
The owner can come forward, prove prop-  
erty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with  
as the law requires.  
WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
May 3, 1864—lm\*—1635.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL  
of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on  
April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM.  
He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds,  
and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza  
Hoskins, of Garrard county Ky.  
The owner can come forward, prove prop-  
erty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with  
as the law requires.  
WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
May 3, 1864—lm\*—1635.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL  
of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on  
the 28th day of April 1864, a negro man calling  
himself DEERING. He is of yellow color, 3  
feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, about  
22 years of age. Says he belongs to Mrs. Sally  
Crutched, of Boyle county Ky.  
The owner can come forward, prove prop-  
erty, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with  
as the law requires.  
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
May 9, 1864—wlm.

### NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Trigg county, Ky.,  
on the 18th ultimo, as a runaway, a cer-  
tain negro man, (slave), calling himself GEORGE  
copper color, about thirty-five years old; about 5  
feet 7 or 8 inches high; weighs about one hundred  
and fifty pounds. Said boy says he belongs to  
one Wm. Randolph, of Henry county, Tennes-  
see. If not claimed by his owner in due time, he  
will be disposed of according to law.  
JOHN CAMERON,  
Jailer of Trigg County, Ky.  
June 1, 1864—wlm\*—

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Garrard county,  
Ky., on the 17th of May, 1864, a negro  
boy belonging to Levi Reynolds. The boy's  
name is WILLIS, he is of a dark copper color, 19  
years old, weighs 170 pounds.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as  
the law requires.  
WM. BOWMAN, Jailer Garrard Co.  
May 20, 1864—lmw\*—323.

**LANDRETH'S  
WARRANTED  
GARDEN SEEDS.**  
JUST received this day, by Adams Express,  
a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN  
SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and  
pure. They have been tested in this community  
for more than twenty years, and invariably give  
satisfaction. For sale by  
S. C. BULL, Bookseller.  
January 23, 1864.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

### WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

### MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity that they have  
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-  
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.  
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all  
its branches, and will warrant their work to give  
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the  
charges made for it. Terms cash.  
—Their business room is under Metropolitan  
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863—lf.

### Proclamation of the Governor.

#### \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that  
JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 186—,  
murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington,  
and is now going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,  
do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and  
fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John  
Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott  
county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I  
have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-  
fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of  
January, A. D. 1864, and in the  
72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

### Proclamation of the Governor.

#### \$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that  
on the night of the 23d day of Feb-  
ruary, 1864, the following named prisoners made  
their escape from the Franklin county jail:  
ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder;  
AB. BRIDGFORD, charged with shooting his  
wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's  
confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN  
ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do  
hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for  
Alexander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars  
each, for Ab. Bridgford, Wm. Johnson, and John  
Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery  
to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year  
from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I  
have hereunto set my hand and caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-  
fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th  
day of February, A. D. 1864, and in  
the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

### THE TENTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for  
Children will commence on

Monday, January 25, 1864.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$5 the session.  
No extras.  
No deduction made for absence except in  
case of sickness.  
Jan. 23, 1864.

### English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with  
a notice already given, proposes to open  
an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for  
boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half  
in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will  
please apply at the Capital Hotel.  
I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col.  
James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of  
Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers  
Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays,  
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.  
Oct. 12, 1863—lf.

### GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving and will continue to re-  
ceive, weekly, additions to their already large  
and varied stock of

### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to  
our stock of

### DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends  
and customers, and take pleasure in showing our  
Goods to ONE AND ALL.  
Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern  
market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them  
AT THE LOWEST AS THE CHEAPEST.  
Call and see for yourselves.  
GRAY & SAFFELL.

### CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and  
three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati  
prices.  
March 2, 1864—lf. GRAY & SAFFELL.

### NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A.  
GAINES his grocery establishment, in A. C.  
of Frankfort, will continue the business at  
the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the  
Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always  
keep on hand, a good supply of

### FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment  
of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods  
will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES  
to continue in the house, and the business will be  
conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to  
use or sign my name for any business transactions  
of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from  
the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties,  
and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.  
R. P. PEPPER.  
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863—tf.

### Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

J. Harlan's adm'r. P'ts, vs. In Equity.

J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def'ts.]

THIS cause has been referred to the undersig-  
ned:

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and  
audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the  
dower of the widow of the decedent in the real  
estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of  
dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.  
4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any  
matter connected with the settlements of said  
estate as may be presented by any party interest-  
ed.

Parties having claims against the estate of J.  
Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly  
proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE,  
1864.  
G. W. GWIN,  
Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.  
March 25, 1864—td.

### Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE  
RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF  
FRANKLIN.

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent  
Improvement.

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for  
them.  
JOHN HALEY.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1864—lf.

### Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the  
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a  
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny,  
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest  
market price. All orders will be promptly filled  
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying  
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.  
S. BLACK.

### A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs  
his friends and customers,  
that he still continues the  
Book Binding business, in  
all its branches, at his old  
stand, over Major's Book  
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole  
attention to its management. He respectfully  
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore  
extended to the establishment.

—BLANK BOOKS of every description,  
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-  
sonable terms.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1863—td.

### PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE

### NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the mate-  
rial, &c., of the office known as the States-  
man office, propose to publish in the city of  
Lexington, Kentucky,

#### A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in  
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-  
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be  
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent  
advocate of the best interests of the Government  
of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we  
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-  
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil  
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review  
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries  
and Family Supplies, will be found in each  
issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short  
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending  
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00

Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other  
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we  
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will  
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,  
Lexington, Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

### LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

### UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-  
ditional Union Men

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-  
eral Union sentiment of the State of Ken-  
tucky has found but little expression, either in  
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in  
the press. This state of things, at all times a  
source of mourning, though somewhat alleviated  
by the partial supply of loyal journals from  
other States, has at last ripened into dissatis-  
faction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Desiring that the rebellion shall be suppressed,  
we would have all the means necessary to  
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity  
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce  
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those  
who administer the Government—their war  
continued—sympathy and support. Believing  
that the rebellion shall be not only without pal-  
lation or excuse, but a crime we would have it  
taught that those who have inaugurated and pro-  
ceeded it should wholly bear the responsibility  
of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic  
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty  
of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments em-  
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are  
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge  
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see  
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-  
establish the authority of the Government. The  
feature we wish to touch that it is the paramount  
duty of the Government to preserve the Union  
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.

Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-  
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-  
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's  
success in the field—not to its defeat in the  
street means of securing a lasting and honorable  
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every  
occasion—and their resolutions in their primary  
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in  
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-  
antee—that a majority are with us. The object  
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-  
jority, and to develop into political action the  
convictions which, in their hearts the people  
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the  
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with  
the current news, and to develop some important  
features of daily life, that have not hitherto re-  
ceived from the press here the prominence desir-  
able in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,  
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pres-  
ent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-  
nounce the appearance of the first number on  
Monday, April 18th, 1864.

#### TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,  
twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00  
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one  
year.

L. A. CIVILL,  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

### Proclamation of the Governor.

#### \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that  
that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in  
the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm.  
H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made  
his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is  
now going at large.